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WITH APPENDIX  
ON, 1868.

Price, Ten Dollars.

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1869.

# CHINA

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXV. No. 1770 號六月二年九十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1869. 日五廿月二十年辰戊治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.  
LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,  
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,  
Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Hol-  
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co.,  
4 Old Jewry, E.C.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW  
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Mel-  
bourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports  
generally.—WINT & BAKER, San  
Francisco.  
CHINA.—SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Amoy,  
Giles & Co. Foochow, THOMSON &  
Co. Shanghai, H. Posa & Co. Ma-  
nila, C. KAPUR & Co.

**Arrivals.**  
Feb. 5, *Sepia* & *Helena*, N. G. barque,  
300, Paschoke, Yokohama, Jan. 28, Gen-  
eral.—BOUVAT HUBER & Co.  
Feb. 5, *Serpent*, Brit. barque, 470, Car-  
nell, Whampoa, Feb. 3, General.—JAN-  
NIE, MATTHEW & Co.  
Feb. 5, *Malacca*, British steamer, 1237,  
Macanassa, Shanghai, Feb. 3, Silk and  
Treasure.—P. & O. Co.  
Feb. 5, *Suonada*, American steamer,  
1802, Jayne, Shanghai, Feb. 3, General.—  
AUGUSTUS BEARD & Co.  
Feb. 5, *Kaimaan*, N. G. barque, 360,  
Kohm, Whampoa, Feb. 5, General.—Wm.  
BOUVAT & Co.  
**Departures.**  
Feb. 6, *Luzifer*, H. J. M. str., for Saigon.  
6, *Albany*, for Bangkok.  
6, *Zephyr*, for Sydney.  
6, *Friedrich*, for Tientsin.  
6, *Lily of Devon*, for Hilo.

**Passenger.**  
ARRIVED.—Per *Malacca*, Mr and Mrs  
Short, Mr and Mrs Rennie, Messrs Jaque-  
rot, F. O. Adams, A. McCalman, John  
Hanna, T. W. Hyde, Esq., 2 second class,  
and 14 Chinese.  
Per *Er King*, Messrs Livingston, Cardy,  
McDonnell, Boll, Xavier, 1 Mandarin, and  
80 Chinese.

**Shipping Re. oris.**  
The British steamer *Malacca*, from  
Shanghai, reports fine weather and steady  
N.E. monsoon all the passage to Hongkong.  
The American steamer *Suonada*, from  
Shanghai, reports passed the steamer *Phase*  
in the river below Wusung; off Hiesian,  
at 11 a.m. of the 3rd, passed a steamer  
throwing up rockets, supposed to be the  
*Ganges*. On the 5th at 2 p.m. passed str.  
*Fung Shuey*, off Nansu; at 2, signalled a  
British barque showing 4th Dec. 590  
(Great Wave).

**New Advertisements.**  
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG-  
KONG IN BANKRUPTCY.  
NOTICE.—CHARLES COLLINS, of Victoria,  
in the Colony of Hongkong, second  
Clerk in the Magistracy, having been ad-  
judged Bankrupt under a Petition for ad-  
judication of Bankruptcy filed in the Su-  
preme Court on the 21st day of December  
One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-eight,  
a Public Sitting for the said Bankrupt to  
pass his last examination, and make ap-  
plication for his discharge, will be held be-  
fore the Honorable John Smale, Esquire,  
Chief Justice of the said Court, at the Su-  
preme Court House, Victoria, Hongkong,  
on the Twenty-ninth day of February, One  
thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-nine, at  
Eleven of the clock in the forenoon pre-  
cisely.  
At this Meeting, proofs of the Debts of  
the Creditors will be received.  
Frederick Evelyn Hufman, Esquire, is the  
Official Assignee.  
Supreme Court House,  
Hongkong, 30th January, 1869. fe25

**CLUB CHAMBERS, D'AGUILAR  
STREET.**  
A FEW Sets of these desirable CHAM-  
BERS are now vacant, and can be had  
on reasonable terms. Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAFLAIRE & Co.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869.

**BAL MASQUE.**  
FANCY COSTUMES—MASKS AND DO-  
MINOS.  
BONNETT & Co.  
WYNHAM STREET.  
Opposite Post Office.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe10

THE Firm of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON  
& Co., of Hongkong, is instructed to  
ascertain the whereabouts of DON RAFAEL  
YUGOAS, 18 years of age, native of Gua-  
temala, in Central America, to impart to  
him a matter in which he is concerned.  
He is therefore requested to apply to the  
above.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. 5-t-m.

MESSRS. KOSS & Co.  
BEG to inform the public of Hongkong  
that they had established themselves  
at the premises hitherto occupied by Messrs  
LABAOK, OELKE & Co.

Having received the services of an ex-  
perienced European Cutter, and also having  
received per late arrivals a very superior  
stock of NEW GOODS of the latest pat-  
terns, they are prepared to meet all the re-  
quirements of the present season.  
A large stock of Ready-made CLOTH-  
ING, of the latest Fashions, always on  
hand.  
KOSS & Co.,  
Green's Road Central,  
vary 5, 1869.

**New Advertisements.**  
**THE RACES.**  
RACING SADDLES.  
Racing BOOT TOPS.  
Racing WHIPS.  
Racing JEWELLERY.  
DERBY HATS AND VELS.  
GLOVES for the Races.  
SCARVES for the Races in the VARIOUS  
COLOURS.  
SCARF PINS for the Races.  
Betting and Race BOOKS.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe18

**FOR SALE—PRICE \$1.**  
ABLE showing the proposed movements  
of the French Mail Steam Ship of the  
MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES STEAM NAVI-  
GATION COMPANY, for the year 1869.  
DE SOUZA & Co.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe19

**HONGKONG RACE FUND.**  
N.K.K.K. Subscribers who may not  
have had an opportunity of putting  
down their names can do so on application  
to the Honorary Treasurer at the Chartered  
Bank.  
Non-Subscribers may obtain Tickets for  
admission to the GRAND STAND at \$5 each,  
on and after FRIDAY, the 12th instant.  
Tickets for the NEW STAND may also be  
obtained from the Honorary Treasurer,  
price \$2.  
W. KAYE,  
Hon. Treasurer.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe12

**NOTICE.**  
SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate mark-  
ed "Tenders for Roofing H. M.'s  
Ship *Messene*" will be received at this  
Office up to Noon on the 10th February,  
1869, from persons desirous of contracting  
for constructing a Framed and Boarded  
ROOF over the said vessel now lying in  
the harbour of Hongkong.  
Plans, specification and terms, and con-  
ditions of contract can be seen and all  
further information obtained at the Office  
of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Com-  
missariat Buildings, Queen's Road, be-  
tween the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.,  
daily (Sundays excepted).  
No Tenders will be recognised unless the  
party making it shall previously register  
his name in the Royal Engineer Office,  
where proper forms for tendering upon  
may be obtained.  
Payment will be made periodically as  
the work progresses, in the current Dol-  
lars of Hongkong under the terms and  
conditions of contract before referred to.  
Two sureties will be required for the due  
and proper fulfilment of any contract which  
may be entered into.  
The right of rejecting the whole or any  
particular Tender is reserved.  
REDMOND UNLACKE,  
Dep. Commis. Gen.  
Controller's Office, Commissariat,  
Hongkong, February 4, 1869. fe16

**Ex "Sir Henry Havelock," "Chan-  
nel Queen," etc., etc.**  
Travelling BATHS with Covers.  
PERAMBULATORS.  
Patent Albert and Summer CHAIRS.  
Copeland's CROCKERY and CHINA.  
New PERFUMERY.  
HATS in the latest Shapes.  
SADDLERY and other Racing Gear.  
CROQUETS and Croquet STANDS.  
Account BOOKS—Letter BOOKS, &c.  
Drawingroom and Library LAMPS.  
New Styles in COLLARS, SCARVES,  
and TIES.  
Tea tasting CUPS, POTS and SPOONS.  
Iron and Brass BEDSTEADS, and Cribs.  
Gas BRACKETS.  
Electro-plated WARE in good variety.  
Window GLASS.  
Lead PIPING.  
Dress SHIRTS.  
New Shipments of BEER, WINES and  
SPIRITS, Oilman's STORES, HAMS and  
CHEESE, and many other reasonable  
Goods.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. fe18

**TO LET.**  
HOUSES, Cottages and in every respect,  
in the most healthy and desirable locality,  
via, Mosque Terrace.  
Apply to JOHN GERARD.  
Hongkong, February 5, 1869. if

**NOTICE** is hereby given that Owners or  
or Captain of the American barque  
"Adelia Carleton," will not be Responsible  
for any Debts contracted by her Officers or  
Crew.  
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

**NEW HOTEL.**  
58 & 60, Wellington Street.  
ON the 1st of FEBRUARY will be  
opened A NEW HOTEL at the above  
address. It will be conducted upon entire-  
ly novel principles, by observing which the  
Proprietors, while securing to themselves a  
sufficient remuneration, will be able to afford  
the general public Board and Lodging at a  
rate never before heard of in Hongkong.  
and the Rooms, which are very commo-  
dious, are very comfortably fitted.  
Hongkong, January 30, 1869.

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE** at No. 5,  
BONHAM ROAD, W. Good Accommo-  
dation.  
Apply at  
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, January 29, 1869. fe

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION.**  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Or-  
dinary Half-yearly Meeting of the  
SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION  
will be held at the Head Office of the Bank,  
Queen's Road, Hongkong, on MONDAY,  
the 15th day of February proximo, at Two  
o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Court of Directors, to-  
gether with a statement of Accounts to 31st  
December, 1868.  
By order of the Court of Directors,  
VICTOR KRESSER,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, January 27, 1869. fe15

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
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NOTICE is hereby given, that the RE-  
GISTER of SHARES of the COR-  
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to the 15th day of February next (both  
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Hongkong, January 27, 1869. fe16

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Hongkong, February 1, 1869.

**New Advertisements.**  
**MORRISON EDUCATION SOCIETY.**  
THE Annual General MEETING of the  
members of the above Society will be  
held next TUESDAY, (9th February) after-  
noon in the London Mission House, at  
3.30. Members are entitled to vote by  
Proxy. They are requested to send, before  
the date of Meeting, their proxies, at-  
tachable personally to the Secretary,  
the Rev. D. H. MORRIS. This is intended to  
offer to the Meeting the acceptance of the fol-  
lowing resolution, regarding which mem-  
bers have right to vote:—That the  
Library of the Morrison Education Society  
(together with the Painting by Chubbart,  
and the Bust of T. B. MORRISON, Esq.) be  
handed over to the City Hall Committee,  
as a free gift for the use of the public, on  
condition that in consideration of this gift,  
and of the great services of Dr. MORRISON  
to both Foreigners and Chinese, the books  
be kept distinct from all other collections  
in the City Hall, and designated the "Mor-  
rison Library," in perpetuation of the  
great missionary's memory.  
D. H. MORRIS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1869. fe10

**TENDERS FOR PRINTING MARKET  
CIRCULARS.**  
THE Hongkong General Chamber of  
Commerce are open to receive tenders  
for the printing of its fortnightly Circulars.  
Communications should be made to the  
undersigned, who will furnish any infor-  
mation regarding forms and style of paper  
required.  
By order,  
J. W. WOOD,  
Secretary.  
Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, February 2, 1869. if

**PHOTOGRAPHS IN PURE GOLD ON  
IVORY.**  
A NEW INVENTION BY W. F. FLOYD.  
THE Undersigned has much pleasure in  
bringing before the Public, for the first  
time, an entirely New Invention, for  
Producing PHOTOGRAPHIES on Ivory  
Wood, Stone, or any other substance—in  
pure Gold.  
It is a well known fact that Gold is the  
only Metal that will resist Atmospheric  
Oxidation; hence these Photographs are  
Permanent.  
The Prices are about half of the so-called  
Permanent Ivory Types, on Colloid Chloride  
of Silver; the Invention of G. W. SIMMONS  
Esq., Editor of the *Photographic News*.  
An Inspection is solicited. Life Size Pho-  
tographs will be produced at this Establish-  
ment in a few days.  
FLOYD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 30, 1869.

**THE Committee of the CHAMBER of  
Commerce being anxious to receive an  
expression of opinion on the part of the  
Mercantile Community, with regard to the  
opening of additional Coast Ports, as re-  
ferred to in Sir R. ALCOCK's dispatch to the  
Comat at Amoy, beg to invite the atten-  
dence of any gentleman interested in the  
subject to a General Meeting, to be held at  
the rooms of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE,  
on FRIDAY, the 12th February next, at  
three o'clock P.M. Communications in  
writing upon the same subject will be much  
appreciated by the Chamber, from those  
unable to attend the Meeting.  
By order of the Committee,  
J. W. WOOD,  
Secretary.  
Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, January 29, 1869. fe12**

**BOARD AND RESIDENCE** at No. 5,  
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Apply at  
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Hongkong, January 29, 1869. fe

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**New Advertisements.**  
**DOD.**—Since you left us things deeply  
concerning you have happened. Come  
home, or at least give opportunity of com-  
municating with you.—ARTHUR.  
Hongkong, January 18, 1869. fe18

**Entertainments.**  
**GRAND CARNIVAL BAL MASQUE**  
AT THE  
**THEATRE LUSTINO.**  
To take place on TUESDAY NIGHT,  
the 9th instant, at 9 o'clock.  
PRIORS OF ADMISSION:—  
A box to hold six, ..... \$3.  
Single Ticket, ..... 1.  
To be had of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD  
& Co., Messrs BOWMA & Co., and at the  
door of the Theatre.

**Auctions.**  
**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
**HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE  
FURNITURE.**  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have  
received instructions to sell by  
Public Auction, at 10, Lyndhurst Ter-  
race, on  
**TUESDAY,**  
9th Inst., at Noon,—  
The following Office and Household  
FURNITURE, viz:—  
Drawing Room suite, including Couch-  
es, Chairs, &c., Chromo Lithographs, red  
Damask window Curtains and Brass  
Poles, side Tables, Book Cases and Li-  
brary, Clocks, double brass Bedstead,  
Bedding &c., English made Mahogany  
Wardrobe, Cheval Glass, Iron Couch,  
Bagatelle Table, with Chess &c., complete  
Dessert and Dinner Services, Cutlery,  
Glassware, Dining Table, Chairs, Side-  
boards, &c.  
Office Desks, Milner's fire-proof safe,  
Map, copying Press, handsome Mirrors.  
1 Organ with



## Post-Office Notifications.

## MAILS BY THE "ORISSA."

The Contract Packet "ORISSA" will be despatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on TUESDAY, the 9th February at 9 A.M., and the Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 A.M. on the 8th February. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 5 P.M. on the 8th February until 7 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 7 and 8 A.M. on the 8th February will be chargeable in addition to the usual postage, with a rate of 18 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 12 A.M. and for Newspapers, Books, &c., 7 A.M. on the 9th February.

Further, late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 8.30 A.M. to 10 P.M. in payment of a late fee charged in addition to the postage. Letters after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of the Board of Directors will be put in the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid by the sender.

Insufficiently stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on the 10th February, and of One Shilling in postage will be charged.

Letters posted after 7 A.M. on the 9th February will not be forwarded unless the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writer as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 8 P.M. on the 8th February, will be re-forwarded until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper left-hand corner of the correspondence, and in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamps represent the late fee, they should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the same manner as in the United Kingdom, and the Exchange of the Dollar will be at the rate of 100 Dollars to the Pound Sterling, 1884, and no other Coins, but those therein specified will either be received or given in discharge of fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be accepted on the 8th February.

General Post Office, Hongkong, January 28, 1889.

On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Bank Money, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale:

1.—For Orders not exceeding £2, ..... 12  
Above £2 and not exceeding £5, ..... 24  
Above £5 and not exceeding £10, ..... 48

2.—No Money Order to include a fractional part of a Penny.

3.—Orders drawn in the United Kingdom upon Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be paid at the rate of Exchange Current for Bank Money, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale:

1.—Alphabetical, Lists of over £100 Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, showing the Countries in which they are situated, are hung up for public reference at this Office, and also at Shanghai and Yokohama.

2.—Applicants for Money Orders must furnish, in full, the surname, and, at least, the initial of one Christian name, both of the Remitter and the Payee; if the Remitter is a firm, the name of the firm, and the name of the person to whom the Order is to be paid, must be given.

3.—The Remitter of an Order must sign the Order, and the signature must be in the presence of a Witness, who must sign his name, with his address in the presence of the Officer who issues the Order.

4.—Should the Payee of a Money Order desire to receive payment in the Country in which the Order was issued, at some other Office than that in which the Order was originally drawn, the transfer will be granted, provided the Order is indorsed to the satisfaction of the Officer in which it was drawn. In such case a new Order will be issued, the Commission chargeable upon which will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

5.—In the event of a Money Order being lost, or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Remitter, containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

6.—On the receipt of a similar application, orders will be given to stop payment

## Post-Office Notifications.

of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

7.—But when it is desired that any error in the name of the Remitter or Payee should be corrected, the amount of the Money Order should be repaid to the Remitter, or that a duplicate Order should be drawn, payable in the Country in which the Order was originally drawn, application must be made to the Chief Money Order Office of such Country. This application must be accompanied by an additional Commission, unless it have reference to a Lapsed Order, in which case the Commission will be deducted from the amount of the new Order.

8.—Repayment of an original, or renewed, or a duplicate Order, will not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the advice has been cancelled at the Office on which the Order was originally drawn.

9.—Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the Sixth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn; for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of July, otherwise the Order will become a lapsed Order, and a duplicate Order must be drawn, and the amount repaid to the Remitter, and the amount of the new Order will be charged to the Remitter.

10.—If an Order be not paid before the end of the Twelfth Calendar Month after that in which it was drawn, for instance, if drawn in January, payment must be obtained before the end of January of the following year, otherwise the Order will become a lapsed Order, and a duplicate Order must be drawn, and the amount repaid to the Remitter, and the amount of the new Order will be charged to the Remitter.

11.—After once paying a Money Order by whomsoever presented, the paying Office will not be liable to any further claim. If a wrong payment, however, be made owing to negligence on the part of any Officer of the Post Office, the Postmaster-General of the Country or Colony, in which the negligence occurs, will, if he see fit, require the Officer in fault to make good the loss.

12.—No Money Order will be paid unless the advice has been previously received.

13.—Additional Rules for greater security against fraud, and for the better working of the system generally will be made as occasion may require.

14.—Should it appear that Money Orders are used by mercantile men, or others, either in the United Kingdom or at Hongkong, Shanghai, or Yokohama, for the transmission of large sums of money, the British or Colonial Post Office, as the case may be, will consider the propriety of increasing the Commission, and will exercise the power of wholly suspending, for a time the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,  
F. W. MITCHELL,  
Postmaster-General,  
General Post Office, Hongkong,  
22nd August, 1888.

General Post Office, Hongkong, January 28, 1889.

On the 1st October next, and thenceforward Money Orders will be issued at this Office and at the Agencies thereof at Shanghai and Yokohama on all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland, for amounts not exceeding £10, at the rate of Exchange Current for Bank Money, and charged with Commission according to the following Scale:

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of a Money Order, or to renew a lapsed Order. The additional Commission in the last case will be deducted from the amount of the new Order. Lapsed Orders must be presented with the application for a new Order.

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5.—In the event of a Money Order being lost, or being lost, a duplicate will be granted on a written application from the Remitter, containing the necessary particulars, and accompanied by an additional Commission to the Office where the Original Order was payable.

## Insurances.

**JOHAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
LONDON.  
Incorporated 1850.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.  
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine risks and issue Policies at current rates.

**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 6, 1887.

**ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
ESTABLISHED 1833.

CAPITAL £500,000. Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong, Agents.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of proposals, &c., apply to  
**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Managing Agents in China,  
Hongkong, June, 1887.

**LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks of all kinds.

**AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.**  
Hongkong, March 6, 1888.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matelages, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbours, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information apply to  
**ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.**  
Agents Hongkong & Canton,  
Hongkong, January 4, 1887.

**JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Hongkong and Canton for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire Risks at current rates.

**ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.**  
Hongkong, July 27, 1888.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged on short period Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding one month, ..... 1 of the Annual Rate.  
Above one month and not exceeding three months, ..... 2 " " "  
Above three months and not exceeding six months, ..... 3 " " "  
Above six months, ..... The full Annual Rate.

**ARNOLD KARBBERG & Co.**  
Agents, Lanchashire Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, April 14, 1888.

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

**DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 28, 1888.

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE Co.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at the Ports of Tientsin and Kaituma, are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance at current rates.

**DODD & Co.**  
Tientsin, 10th August, 1888.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 24, 1884.

**NOTICE.**

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding 1 month, ..... 1 of the annual rate  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ..... 2 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ..... 3 " " "  
Above 6 months, ..... The full annual rate.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, April 7, 1888.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUMS.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurances, viz:

Detached and Semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from the Town, and their Contents, ..... 1 per cent.  
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, ..... 1 per cent.  
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, ..... 1 per cent.

## Insurances.

**BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORMERLY CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies are prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.**  
Hongkong, February 26, 1888.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUMS.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents, ..... 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents, ..... 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents, ..... 1 per cent.

**GILMAN & Co.**  
Agents North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, March 9, 1886.

**NOTICE.**

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

FROM and after this date the following Rates will be charged in Short Period Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding one month, ..... 1 of the annual rate.  
Above one month and not exceeding 3 months, ..... 2 " " "  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ..... 3 " " "  
Above 6 months, ..... The full annual rate.

**GILMAN & Co.**  
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, April 7, 1886.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,238,927.

ANNUAL REVENUE £497,263.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same.

**GILMAN & Co.**  
Hongkong, June 21, 1884.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Poochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 14, 1888.

**NOTICE.**

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding 1 month, ..... 1 per cent.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ..... 2 do.  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ..... 3 do.  
Above 6 months, ..... The full annual rate.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, April 8, 1888.

**LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**

THE Undersigned are authorised to issue Life Policies for sums not exceeding £5,000.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, October 14, 1888.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation are prepared to grant Fire and Marine Insurance on the usual Terms.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
Hongkong, December 28, 1887.

**LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.**

THE following rates will in future be charged for Short Period Insurances:

One month, ..... 1 per cent.  
Three months, ..... 2 " " "  
Six months, ..... 3 " " "  
Above 6 months, ..... The full Annual Rate.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**  
General Managers,  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, April 7, 1888.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**

## Insurances.

**ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding one month, ..... 1 of the Annual Rate.  
Above one month and not exceeding three months, ..... 2 " " "  
Above three months and not exceeding six months, ..... 3 " " "  
Above six months, ..... The full Annual Rate.

**JARDINE, MATHEWSON & Co.**  
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, April 7, 1888.

**NOTICE.**

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Company are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine risks at the current Rates. Policies can be made payable at all the principal ports throughout the World.

**MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, November 7, 1887.

**NOTICE.**

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE following Rates will be charged in future for short period Insurances, viz:

Not exceeding 1 month, ..... 1 of the annual rate.  
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, ..... 2 do.  
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, ..... 3 do.  
Above 6 months, ..... The full annual rate.

**MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.**  
Agents, The Queen Insurance Company,  
Hongkong, May 26, 1888.

**MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.**

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies at current Rates.

**OLYMPHANT & Co.**  
Hongkong, August 9, 1887.

**NOTICE.**

**GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.**







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## THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

(*Michigan, Maritime Register, Saturday, December 8, 1889.*)

Our readers are aware that our outstanding differences with the United States, arising out of the operations of the *Alabama* on the one hand, and of the Federal cruisers on the other, are about to be settled by a Convention. The terms of this Convention, except so far as they relate to the *Alabama* claims, have not yet been given to the world, but we believe we are correct in saying that it stipulates for the settlement of all the questions at issue, by a Mixed Commission, which will sit at New York. It is not the first time that disputes between this country and America, arising out of a violation of neutral rights, have been adjusted in this manner. There is a case directly in point; and as the Convention, then concluded, probably formed the basis of the present arrangement, it may be worth while briefly to refer to it, more particularly as it does not appear in the ordinary list of treaties entered into between Great Britain and the United States. Towards the close of the last century we were at war with the French Republic. In that war, we need hardly say, the United States were neutral. They had not long concluded the great struggle at which they achieved their independence, and they had no desire to interfere in hostilities pursued beyond their own borders. At that time, however, England maintained the right of search with a high hand, and in the exercise of that right, had inflicted, unquestionably, wrong upon the Commerce of the States. A number of captures of American vessels were made by our ships, of various circumstances, very similar to those of the captures of British vessels. During the late war by the Federal cruisers and condemnations followed in which the principles of International Law, as they affect the rights of neutrals, were as much disregarded as they have been in our day by Judge Bets and others of his learned brethren. However, a day of reckoning came, the Americans demanded redress, and obtained it. On the 19th of November, 1794, a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation was concluded between the British Majesty and the United States, by which, after setting out that, during the war which was then in progress, "diverse Merchants and others, citizens of the United States," had sustained considerable losses and damages "by reason of irregular or illegal captures, or condemnations of their vessels and other property," it was agreed "that full and complete compensation for the same be made by the British Government to the said complainants, and that for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of any such losses and damages, five Commissioners be appointed and authorized to sit in London; that they shall receive books, papers, and evidence, and shall decide the claims in question according to the merits of the several cases, and to justice, equity, and the law of nations." The Article from which this is extracted then proceeds "and the award of the said Commissioners, or of any three of them, shall in all cases have the same conclusive force, as to the justice of the claim, and as to the amount of the same, to be paid to the claimant; and His Britannic Majesty undertakes to cause the same to be paid to such claimants in specie, without any deduction." Under these stipulations, considerable sums were awarded and paid to the American claimants. If, then, this Treaty be made the basis of the pending arrangement, it will be seen that our Merchants and shipowners whose property was seized and confiscated by the Federal cruisers during the late war, and who, as citizens of the United States, occupied under the Treaty of 1794, and who, as British subjects, were entitled to the same, with a like result. It is rumored, however, that this has been proposed by the American Government, that those cases which have been adjudicated upon by the American Prize Courts shall not be referred to the consideration of the Commissioners. We trust there is no truth in this rumor, because, if such a course be adopted, it will not only be contrary to precedent, as established by the American themselves, but it will shut out a number of claims upon the American Government which are beyond question well founded. For example, the case of the *Springbok*, a British ship, captured in 1862, was appealed from the District Prize Court to the Supreme Court of the Union. The appeal was admitted as to the ship, but dismissed as to the cargo. Are the Owners of that cargo, or their Underwriters, and there are many others in the same category, to be shut out of the existing arrangement, and their claims be utterly ignored? If so, the arrangement is a capitulation, not a convention, to which Parliament will not be persuaded, nor would it find its sanction. If the proposal to make this concession proceeds upon legal grounds, it is manifestly false. It is quite true that the judgments of Courts of competent jurisdiction pronounced in one State are repeated in other States, and are, in most cases, regarded as binding beyond the jurisdiction in which they were pronounced; but decisions in Prize form a signal exception to this rule. These may be conclusive as between the claimants and the captors, but they do not fetter in any way the action of the Governments of the respective States to which the parties belong. The responsibility for the capture and condemnation of a vessel lying upon the State is a belligerent one, and the State is bound by a favorable decision of its own tribunal. It may, and should, notwithstanding the decree of condemnation, make restitution or compensation, on the demand of the Sovereign of the claimant, if justice or policy require it. This was the principle on which the British Government proceeded in 1794 in granting compensation to American claimants in the face of the decision of our Prize Court, and of the Lords of Appeal, and it cannot be said that the British Government is now prepared to abandon the principle on which that Treaty was founded. If no claims are to be preferred by the Owners of British property but such as have not been adjudicated upon in the American Prize Courts, the Commissioners will have little work so far as British claims are concerned; while the American claims being confined to the losses inflicted upon American Commerce by the *Alabama* and the other Confederate cruisers, the examination of them will constitute, in reality, the business of the Commission. This will not meet the requirements of the case, and will neither satisfy the British claimants nor the British Parliament. There can be no doubt that it is competent for the Commissioners, acting in the name of their respective Governments, to review the decisions of the American Prize Court and of the Court of Appeal, and to deal with them as justice or policy may seem to de-

mand. The jurists are agreed that it is only after all the remedies open to the neutral in the country of the captors have been exhausted, that the law of nations may be invoked, and the two States become, in the language of Rutherford, "the parties to the controversy." No nation has initiated more rigidly upon the application of this principle than the United States. They insisted upon it, as we have seen, in 1794, when the captures were made by our cruisers, and condemnation followed and was confirmed by the Lords of Appeal in Prize Cases. They insisted upon it at a later period when we were at war with Denmark, and American vessels were captured by Danish cruisers, and condemned in the Danish Prize Courts. It is not for the American Government now to suggest the violation of a right for which they have hitherto resolutely contended, simply because the American claimants, in the present case do not stand in need of the exercise of that right. It is the plain duty of Her Majesty's Government to see that, in the working of the present Convention, our claims as neutrals are fully and fairly admitted; that no case is shut out from the consideration of the Commissioners on the plea that it has been already adjudicated upon by a Court of competent jurisdiction; and that, whether adjudicated upon or not, each case shall be determined "according to justice, equity, and the law of nations."

## A NOVEL BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

(*Morning Herald.*)

Action for breach of promise of marriage are always supposed to be amusing to everybody except the parties immediately interested. The plaintiff, indeed, looks forward to a substantial sum, and endures through having the story of her wrongs told in open court. Our readers know that she generally gets the best of the battle, and that she not infrequently walks out, happy in the possession of a good round sum in the shape of damages. To the unlucky defendant, however, it is quite another matter. At the best he can but purchase a barren victory by the payment of a heavy lawyer's bill, and in any event he must hear his tender epistles read and commented upon by half-hearted and sharp-tongued advocates, who know exactly how to make the most merit out of his ill-fated suit. How strangely even in the ears of the swain himself do these effusions sound! How devotedly does he wish that in those days some considerate and cold-blooded friend had put him in a strait waistcoat whenever he was within reach of pens, ink, and paper! And how intensely, after what is cruelly called a good verdict, does he curse at once his folly and his fate, and heap objections on the heads of the twelve wise men with marriageable daughters who gave their decision against him.

The case of *Miss Ote v. Grant*, which occupied the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench the other day, is, however, somewhat different in character. The defendant is a gentleman in the Indian civil service, and the plaintiff is a young lady of German parentage, who, in 1863, was governess in the family of Sir Charles Grant, somewhere near the town of Inverness, with whom his nephew, the defendant, was at that time staying. The lady was a blooming and accomplished damsel of eighteen; the gentleman an Anglo-Indian on leave of absence; and both were as impressionable as persons under such conditions of existence usually are. An engagement was formed, Miss Ote was recognized as Mr. Grant's future wife, his friends offered no objection, and at his request she gave up her situation, and went to reside in the house of her betrothed, an agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Mr. Grant candidly told his adored one that he had pecuniary liabilities which, as an honorable man, he must clear off before he ventured upon the increased expense which matrimony would entail, and so it was agreed that in about eighteen months his fiancée should go out to India; and that there and then they should be married. But the old proverb about the course of true love never runs smooth, and the lady, from India, ardent enough but, got fewer and colder till they ceased altogether, and a year and a half elapsed in which Miss Ote punctually dispatched her Overland Mail. It is true she looked up again in 1867, when Mr. Grant came home on sick leave for then both the engagement and the correspondence were renewed, the latter continuing until October, 1867, when the last love letter of the series was written. Soon after the young lady's parents appear to have got uneasy; and an interview took place between them and Mr. Grant in which Mr. Ote told his son-in-law that what was to have been, that "if he gave his daughter 1000*l.* it would not be enough." And then, in an evil hour for both parties, and as was suggested, under some misapprehension as to what had been said, Mr. Ote had received to legal advisers. A writ was issued, and upon an affidavit made by Miss Ote's father, Mr. Grant was arrested and imprisoned, on the ground that he was about to leave the country. Of course, after this, all chance of reconciliation was at an end, and so, after passing through the ordinary preliminary stages, the case came into court. At the trial it was conclusively proved that the defendant's failure to keep his promise had arisen not from any mental fickleness, but from serious bodily illness. Sir B. C. Erle and another official proved that when in India Mr. Grant's state of health had so interfered with the discharge of his duties as to attract the attention of his superiors. His father and his medical adviser testified that "extreme emaciation" and "weakness" rendered a postponement of the marriage inevitable, and gave such a description of the patient's condition as led the Lord Chief Justice to say that "it would have been madness for him to enter into matrimony." Such evidence ought, perhaps, to have ensured a verdict for the defendant, who certainly seems to have done all that a gentleman could do under the circumstances, and who has certainly reason to complain of the evil hap which has brought him into court for the offence of being seriously ill. The judge left it to the jury to say whether the defendant had really broken his engagement, or whether the breach had not arisen from the lucky course of the plaintiff's advisers. But practical wisdom proved unequal to the solution of the problem. They were locked up for some time, and eventually were discharged without giving a verdict, thus leaving open for future litigation a dispute, which most people will think ought never to have been brought into court, and in which it is hard to tell whether plaintiff or defendant is most to be pitied.

## THE CURRENCY IN THE STATES.

We find the following in the *Alta California* Money Article, Dec. 16:—

"The money of Mexico is fair, and coin is quite active."

The Mint is vigorously at work turning out a large supply, and will probably not close until the end of the year. The continuance of fine weather facilitates the receipt of bullion, a very large proportion of which seeks the Mint. It is also the case that the demand for silver coin has increased, and the Mint is working more on that metal. All those companies and institutions which employ great numbers of men here and at a distance find their account in paying out silver coin, which bears a discount of 1 per cent for gold. The circulation of it is therefore active. The legal value of the coin is such that they cannot be expected to do so, but the proceedings carry their own weight, and may carry their own weight in an avalanche. As for instance, the telegraph informs us this morning that the United States Supreme Court, with only one dissent, will decide a paper legal tender unconstitutional. One at most holds his breath contemplating the stupendous effects of such a decision, unqualified, coming suddenly upon the public. Let us suppose for a moment the question reversed, and in this city, where gold is offered and paid for every debt and transaction, the decision should come that gold is no legal tender, but paper is, every man who owed a debt to-day would be required to find gold to pay it. Throughout the United States paper is the unquestioned medium of the creditor to it, although it is 35 per cent discount for constitutional money. Transactions on that basis, as reported by the Internal Revenue Commissioner, take place in a year for 12,000 millions. All at once the law may give the creditor the right to demand gold only for his debt. Where are the debtors to get it? Every bank, insurance company, and moneyed institution whatever would demand gold. The premium on gold, as compared with paper, would instantly vanish, but would manifestly with fearful significance in respect of merchandise and values. The crash in prices would doubtless draw coin from all quarters, and the result upon this coast would be severe. The law after and gold would flow off in a rapid current, and would realize a high value in distant markets. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that the Supreme Court will, as the telegraph intimates, make so abrupt a termination to the paper paradise in which speculators have revelled. There will doubtless be some qualifying conditions, either on the part of the Court or through the action of Congress. Nevertheless, it is difficult to point out any middle course. If the legal tender is unconstitutional, neither the Court nor Congress have any power whatever to modify or qualify any more than they have the right to pass the unconstitutional law.

## AN ACCOUNT OF PENANG.

We take the following interesting paper from the current number of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*. The writer says:—

"Since the publication of my reply to C. M. C. in No. 12, I have accidentally discovered in my own library a rich and rare mine of information, wherein there is abundant evidence bearing upon the historical doubt he instanced upon the balance of probabilities against the conclusion that my previous marshalling of authorities inferentially pointed to; and whilst it is an obvious duty to present these facts in qualification of presumptive reasoning, they will be found to far transcend in general interest the question of the marriage of the King of Quedah's Daughter to Captain Light, although partaking less of the romance of history."

Mr. John Anderson, secretary to the Governor of Penang in 1824, written at the instance of Mr. Fullerton then Governor of the Straits Settlements, of which only 100 copies were originally printed, and of these but a very limited number had been circulated when they were recalled; and so strictly was the suppression enforced that Mr. Anderson was required to give his word of honor that he had not retained a single copy.

A copy, however, escaped the search, fortunately for our inquiry.

The statement of the Rev. Mr. Beighton as to the acquisition of Penang is as follows:—"In 1745 it was granted to Francis Light, Captain of a Country ship, by the King of Quedah as a marriage portion with his Daughter."

And the doubt suggested by G. M. C. was the marriage of a Mohammedan woman to a man of another Religion.

The following extracts from the work of Mr. Anderson contains evidence from the pen of Captain Light himself, as well as from the King of Quedah, that Penang was given to the former as a marriage portion, if given at all to him individually; however, the fact may be as to having married the Daughter, upon which last point, unfortunately, there is still room for lingering doubt.

The purpose of Mr. Anderson's writing was to enforce the obligation of the East India Company ("the Supreme Government of India") to protect the King of Quedah's territories from the rapacity of the Siamese; but matters of policy were deemed paramount thereto, and hence, apparently, the suppression of the facts as to the conditions of the acquisition of Penang. He is in advocating the case of the injured and oppressed nation of Quedah, I humbly profess to do, I may be permitted to notice that the Records of the Penang Government from 1785 to 1790 furnish ample evidence; first, that the right of interference of Siamese with Quedah was not acknowledged at the period of the cession of Penang to the British Government; secondly, that the cession was made upon the express condition of security and protection against a powerful, relentless and overbearing enemy; thirdly, that we accepted the grant upon this understanding; that is, without the Rajah of Quedah before possession was taken; and lastly, that we are bound by considerations of philanthropy and humanity to extend our aid to an oppressed and a nation, who has long been our friend and ally, and to a defenceless multitude growing under the most bitter tyranny, and suffering all the horrors and calamities which a ferocious enemy can inflict."

He says, further on:—"We find that between the years 1780 and 1785 the British Government had turned its attention to subduing the power of the Siamese, and endeavoring to secure an eligible port on the coast of Malacca for the establishment of a small settlement."

And again:—"We now come to the most delicate branch of the discussion, but I shall have no difficulty in showing that the policy

of the British Government to give protection to Quedah is no less manifest than its moral obligation to do so." It would appear that prior to Captain Light's negotiations with the Rajah of Quedah, and his obtaining a grant of Pinang, an ineffectual application had been made in the same purpose, under the orders of the "Supreme Government," a proof that the acquisition of a settlement in this quarter was considered important and useful. Mr. Light thus wrote: "As I understand this Government had made application to the King of Quedah for the Island of Pinang without success: With the consent of the Governor General I made use of the influence and interest I had with the King and Ministry to procure a grant of the Island to the Honorable Company. The King of Quedah has now solicited your friendship and alliance, has sent by me a grant of the Island of Pinang and has annexed to the grant some requests."

The grant is as follows; and Mr. Light remarks upon its first article that "it comprehends the principal and almost only reason why the King wishes an alliance with the Honorable Company."

1.—"Whereas Captain Light, Dewa Rajah, came here and informed me that the Rajah of Bengal ordered him to request from me, to make an English settlement, where the Agents of the Company might reside, for the purpose of trading and building ships of war to protect the island and to cruise at sea, so that if any enemies of ours from the East or the West should come to attack us, the Company would regard them as enemies also and fight them; and all the expenses of such war shall be borne by the Company. All ships, junks or prows, large and small, which come from the East or the West and wish to enter the Quedah river for trade, shall not be molested or obstructed in any way, by the Company, but all persons desirous of coming to trade with us shall be allowed to do as they please; and at Pinang the same."

2.—"The articles of Optium, Tin and Ratans are monopolies of our own, and the rivers Moeda, Prye, and Krian are the places from whence Tin, Ratans, Canes, besides other articles for export, shall reach the Company's people, therefore, shall remain at Pinang, I shall lose the benefit of this monopoly, and I request the Captain will explain this to the Governor General and beg, as a compensation for my losses, 30,000 dollars a year, to be paid annually to me so long as the Company reside at Pinang. I shall permit the free export of all sorts of provisions and timber for ship building."

3.—"Moreover, if any of the agents of the Company make loans or advances to any of the Nobles, Chiefs or Rajahs of the Quedah country, the Company shall not hold me responsible for any such advances. Should any one in this country become my enemy, even my own children, all such shall be considered as enemies also of the Company; and the Company shall not alter their engagements of alliance so long as the heirs of the nobles continue to perform their vows; and when any enemies attack us from the interior they also shall be considered as enemies of the Company. I request from the Company men and powder, shot, arms large and small, also money for the purpose of carrying on the war, and when the business is settled I will repay the advances: should these propositions be considered proper and acceptable to the Governor General, he may send a confidential Agent to Penang to reside; but if the Governor General does not approve of the terms and conditions of the engagement, let him not be offended with me. Such are my wishes to be made known to the Company, and this Treaty must be faithfully adhered to till the most remote times."

Written on Tuesday 24th Shawal, 1199.

The Supreme Government, in accepting the grant, Mr. Anderson says, acquiesces in Mr. Light's statement that he had been ordered to accept the King of Quedah's offer to cede the Island of Pinang. This Government will always keep an armed vessel stationed to guard the Island of Pinang and the coast adjacent belonging to the King of Quedah. The Governor General and Council, on the part of the English East India Company, will take care that the King of Quedah shall not be a sufferer by an English settlement being formed on the Island of Pinang."

And Sir John Macpherson the Governor General replied to the King as follows:—"Your friendly letter containing a grant of Pinang to the Honorable Company has been delivered to me by Captain Francis Light the 6th February 1786. Captain Light also made known to me the request of your Friend and Brother, which I having interest and friendship of my noble Friend Burmahs and the Honorable English Company, I have likewise ordered a ship of war for the defence of the Island and protection of the Coast of Quedah."

The Governor General then proceeded to record his sentiments in a Minute as follows:—"The Grant of Pinang seems, in fact, to have been procured by the influence of the principal officer of the King of Quedah, with a view to secure himself a place of retreat against the Siamese, and the honorable object of the King, his Friend and Brother, which I having interest and friendship of my noble Friend Burmahs and the Honorable English Company, I have likewise ordered a ship of war for the defence of the Island and protection of the Coast of Quedah."

We are, then, not wholly debarr'd the indulgence of conjecture in the domain of the romance of history.

Canton. G. N. Jr.

Mrs. James Ashbury, the owner of the English yacht *Cambria*, which defeated the *Sappho* in England last summer, has sent a note to the New York Yacht Club, challenging all America to a yacht race for the Queen's Cup, won by the yacht *America* in 1851. In the event of success, the race, the Ashbury would hand over to the New York Yacht Club, or to the owner of the winning vessel, a cup valued at 100 *g.* The challenge sent by Mr. Ashbury includes a race across the Atlantic to New York for a cup or service of silver valued at £250, and afterwards round Long Island, two races out of three over this course to decide the question of championship and the possession of the cup won by the *America*.

## REPUTATION.

(*Adapted from the Hungarian of Raday.*)

"This said that the Wind and Water once, In emulation, Amongst the hills played hide-and-seek With Reputation."

With many a gusty gambol, first The Wind essayed it; Behind the hills and round the knolls He slyly played it.

But every nook betrayed his lair; The leaves around him Would rustle at his breath, and so His playmates found him.

Then, laughing, crept the Water forth, And 'mongst the mallows, He spread himself, and branched apart In countless shallows.

The long grass hid his silver stream, The sedge concealed him; The dripping willows helped his flight, No sun revealed him:

Till, in his confidence elated, With vigorous sally He leapt a rock and so was caught Within the valley.

Then Wind and Water, panting both, Remind their mate That he should take his turn, and meet The self-same fate;

But Reputation answered slow: "Though I inclined me To sport, if once I hide myself, Say, who shall find me?"

With me, all cunning skill is vain, Vain all endeavour; Miss me an instant, I am lost— And lost for ever!"

R. REBOZ, in *Belgravia Magazine*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A ROUND of pleasure sometimes renders it difficult to make things square. A young physician asking permission of a lass to kiss her, she replied, "No, sir; I never like a doctor's bill stuck in my face."

"I am going to draw this bean into a knot," as the lady said at the hymeneal altar.

The passion of acquiring riches in order to support a vain expense corrupts the purest heart.

Learned things should not be despised, for many threads will bind an elephant, and many drops will make a river.

In fashionable ladies' slang now-a-days, when a man is a little the worse for liquor, they say he is "on a Grecian bed."

Corsetry does much, but encouragement will do more. Encouragement after a shower is like the sun after a shower.

Shameless persons seldom or ever blush. Their faces seem like cotton-wool, to take all colours more easily than red.

An Irish magistrate, censuring some boys for loitering in the streets, asked, "If everybody were to stand in the streets, how could anybody get by?"

"NORCBALAN" means that peculiarly indifferent look which is put on by men who never pay when drunken for money, and is possibly a corruption of *no shell out*.

SUITABLE.—A journal in the Black Country invites men of talent to settle in that smoke-covered part of England, and says "it will just suit 'em."

How hard it must be for Russian criminals to get admitted into a hospital, seeing that nearly every one of them is compulsorily a knave and patient.

Agnes and Pinang are happier for having been happy; so that if you make them happy now, you make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it.

MOST CERTAINLY.—As the good old bonnets of a few years ago are now entirely discarded, they may be looked upon in the light of "rejected head-dresses."

An American editor, in puffing up a certain soap, says, "It is the best ever used for cleansing a dirty man's face. We have tried it and therefore we know."

A SMAR ADVERTISER.—A man lately advertised that for five shillings he would send to any address a handsome package, containing one hundred pennies. Each package turned out to be a paper of pins.

If you are a very precise man, and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named Ann, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and others for the assertion that "Ann is an indefinite article."

A FRENCHMAN writing a letter in English to a friend, and looking in the dictionary for the word "preserve," and finding it meant to pickle, wrote as follows:—"May you and your family be pickled to all eternity."

An old woman crossed a bridge that was marked as "dangerous," without seeing the sign. On being informed of the fact on the other side of the river, she turned about and immediately re-crossed.

Nobody giving attention to Diogenes while discoursing of virtue and philosophy, he fell to singing a funny song, and multitudes crowded to hear him. "Ye gods!" he said, "how much more is folly admired than wisdom!" Poor human nature!

IN PRIVATE.—A man having been arraigned for ill-treating his wife, the justice took him roundly to task for "beating his wife in the public street." "I see, your honour," said the culprit, "where my mistake was. Hereafter I'll beat her in private, as your honour suggests."

A SOBBERY tradesman, having bought a door-mat, with the word *Safe*, (velvet) in the centre, a country relative, on seeing the mat, remarked, "I say Cousin John, what kind of safe is that you make and advertise on your door-mat?"

A GREGORYMAN asserting in the most positive manner that society was rapidly gaining in morality, was asked to state the grounds of his belief, when he said, "I have personal knowledge of three borrowed umbrellas having been returned to their owners."

As a duel, the parties discharged their pistols without effect, whereupon one of the combatants shouldered his fowling piece, and the other second objected as unnecessary; "for," said he, "their hands have been shaking this half hour."

A GIRL was forced by her parents into marrying an old man. In the course of the ceremony the clergyman asked her, as usual, if she consented to take this man for her husband. "Oh, dear, no, sir," replied the bride. "Then why are you here?" said the clergyman. "You are the first person who has asked my opinion about that matter," responded the lady.

THAT'S ADVISOR.—Timon, the misanthrope, one day ascended the rostrum, and thus addressed the people: "Athenians! I have a small piece of ground on which I mean to build. There is a fig tree in it which I must cut down. Several citizens have begged themselves on this tree, and if any of you have a desire to do the same, I now give you notice that you have not a moment to lose."

"MAY, dear, could you leave your father and mother, and trust your fate with one who, though poor, would devote his life to your happiness?" "Yes, Charles; oh yes." "Well, then, I'll speak to my friend Tom Waldron about you. He's going West, and would double like to make such an arrangement with some one." Charles barely escaped the broom-stick by a precipitate flight.

CANON Goodall was proverbially fond of punning. About the same time that he was made Provost of Eton he also received a stall at Windsor. A young lady of his acquaintance was congratulating him on his elevation, and requesting him to give the young ladies of Eton and Windsor a ball during the vacation, happened to touch his wing with her fan, and caused the provost to fly about, upon which the doctor exclaimed, "My dear, you can get the powder out of the canon, but not the ball."

A TOMBSMAN in Baffin churchyard is recorded to the memory of Robert Wilson, whose son, Dr. Robert Wilson, still alive, has led a strange and eventful life. He was in Greece with Lord Byron. He commanded a merchant fleet of the East India Company. He was for some time a prisoner among the Arabs. He journeyed from Mecca to Peking by land, and from Calcutta through Persia to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Europe he knew like his father's hand; he travelled in Africa, and penetrated into America. In 1820 he was head of the Travellers' Club, in virtue of his extensive journeying. And now in 1888 he is yet alive and hearty.—*London Scotsman*.

LOST SEWER.—A Methodist preacher was travelling in one of the back settlements of America, and stopped at a cabin, where the old lady received him very kindly. After setting provisions before him she began to question him. "Stranger here, brought you from?" "Madame, I reside in Shelby County, Kentucky." "Well, stranger, in offence, but what brought you to be down 'ere?" "Madame, I am searching for lost sheep of the tribe of Israel." "John, John," shouted the old lady, "come right here this minute; here's a stranger all the way from Shelby County, Kentucky, a hunting sheep, and I'll just bet my life that the tangled lot of black ram, that's been in our lot all last week, is one of his'n!"

A curious matrimonial case recently came before the Bombay High Court. A poor husband prayed for the restitution of conjugal rights, which his wife had denied him, through fear of being afflicted with the disease and thereby endangering her own life. The court, however, thought the husband's view of the case correct, since where there is cruelty the Court ought not to interfere; and the district Judge's decree was reversed. This decision is of some importance in the Bombay Presidency, where one in every hundred of the population is a leper and where the disease is said to be steadily on the increase.

ON FRIDAY a clean and venerable-looking little woman, who stated that she was in her ninetieth year, applied for leave to remain in the police station at Newgate all night, as she wished to travel on to Shields in the morning. Her request was granted, and a bed was provided for her in one of the cells. She stated that she had travelled on foot all the way from South Wales, and was on a journey to some friends at North Sunderland. She had been nearly a month on her pedestrian expedition, but was perfectly able to perform the rest of her journey, though so advanced in life. Further explanations elicited that she was the widow of a man named Hudson, formerly a soldier in the 42nd Highlanders. A good deal of her life had been spent in Wales, but she had a wish to visit her friends in North Sunderland, from which place she will probably travel to Greenock, where she has a sister living.

GOLD IN SUTHERLAND.—No small sensation has been created throughout the eastern district of Sutherland within the last few days by a report that gold had been found in Kildonan Strath, and though it has not yet so affected the public mind as to lead to a "rush to the diggings," it has raised sufficient interest to justify such an amount of "prospecting" as will put an end soon to all doubt on the subject. Meantime it has been established beyond doubt that gold is to be found there, and the only question for solution is as to the quantity. We believe that, in addition to gold, there has been detected the presence of scarcely less precious minerals in the same locality, and that a very decided impression prevails, that considerable quantities of both descriptions may be obtained. No time will be lost in testing the matter. Meantime the fact of gold being in Kildonan is established by the report of mineralogists as to the quality of the ore.—*North Eastern Echo*.

A MENAGERIE ON FIRE.—An American contemporary gives the particulars of a fire which occurred at Philadelphia in a saw and planing mill almost contiguous to a building in which were lions, tigers, monkeys, and other animals confined in cages or boxes constructed for temporary use. When the fire was discovered Mr. Forepaugh, the proprietor, commenced tumbling the cages of boxes out of the building into the street, while those outside removed them from the vicinity of the fire. While thus engaged, a Bengal and a Brazilian tiger made their escape: the former made his way to Mr. Bryan's stables, in the vicinity, the crowd in the street giving way with great promptness, where he was secured; the Brazilian tiger ran along Jefferson-street, until he reached the house of Dr. Gebler, near Twenty-Second-street. Here several ladies were standing at the door, but the tiger passed by them and through the hall into the kitchen, where he remained until recaptured by one of Mr. Forepaugh's men. The box containing the lion was so much damaged that it was with great difficulty that the animal could be kept till another box was obtained and the lion secured. A large white Florida wolf got out of the box and made his way through the crowd without attracting much attention, and about nine o'clock in the evening he was met by a gentleman at Nineteenth and Oak-street. The gentleman took the wolf for a dog, and the wolf no doubt took the gentleman for one of those connected with the menagerie, for, as the gentleman opened his front door, the wolf entered the house; but as soon as he came under the gaslight in the hall his standing in the animal creation was known. The gentleman, not feeling disposed to use force to remove the intruder, opened the parlour door, and the wolf passed in; the door was closed, and the animal was allowed to pass the night upon the soft Brussels, being afterwards delivered over to its owner.

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## Miscellaneous.

## FLEA-KILLING SOAP

FOR DOGS.  
NADDER'S FLEA-KILLING SOAP is a new and effective remedy for the removal of all small insects from the coat. It is made from purest materials and is perfectly safe for the animal. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.  
WRIGHT & HOLDSWORTH,  
1, BATHING ROAD, NORTH WORTH, LONDON, W.  
Sole by A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.  
Llewellyn & Co., Shanghai.  
25th Dec 68 1 1st 21st May 69

## THE BUREAU OF EDINBURGH SAUCE.

PREPARED BY  
JOHN MOIR AND SON, Aberdeen. — THE DOGS OF EDINBURGH SAUCE. The success of the sauce at the table, for its agreeable, warming, and stimulating qualities, is the cause of its popularity. It is sold by all chemists and druggists.  
Prepared by JOHN MOIR & SON, Aberdeen. Sold by respectable Grocers and Druggists.  
Purveyors by special appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.  
1st Nov 68 1w 26th 21st May 69

TO BE PUBLISHED THE 1st JANUARY.  
"ANGLO-COLONIAL MAGAZINE."  
A New Anglo-Colonial Magazine and Review. In addition to the features of a first-class Monthly Periodical, furnished by the best writers, the "ANGLO-COLONIAL MAGAZINE" will contain a compendium of the latest intelligence from all parts of the British Dependencies, and thus furnish a medium of inter-communication between all colonies, whether at home or abroad.  
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PALE TREE,  
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These CARTRIDGES have been adapted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by Her Majesty's War Department, at the Standard Rifle Ammunition, for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider Rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of Military Breach Loading Rifles.  
They are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and Imperishable in any climate.  
Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.  
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(Knight of the Vasa Order)  
PUREST COD LIVER OIL.  
Free from disagreeable smell and taste.  
THIS celebrated Oil, which is made on an entirely new method invented by Mr Peter Moller, of Christiania, is now acknowledged by Faculties and the most eminent Physicians of Europe to be the best Cod Liver Oil known. It is the only one for which the following Exhibition Medals have been awarded, viz.,  
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1865 Bergen Royal Society of Norway—The only Gold Medal.  
1866 Stockholm Great Exhibition—The only First Prize.  
1866 Boulogne International Exhibition—The Grand Silver Medal.  
1867 Paris International Exhibition—The only Silver Medal, having 77 competitors.  
The fact that it is made under the immediate superintendence of Mr Peter Moller, at his own Manufacture, at the Lofton Islands, where it is bottled, sealed, and casked, is a guarantee for its genuineness, as well as that it will keep in every climate for years without turning rancid.  
To be obtained through Merchants and Chemists throughout the World, and can be supplied by Geo. GLASS, Hongkong.  
68th Dec 18 1w 68th Dec 18

Three Prize Medals.  
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PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,  
(FARM FROM ADULTERATION.)  
Manufactured by  
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Soho Square, London.  
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should be satisfied that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.  
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C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are manufacturers of every description of Oil-may's Stores of the highest quality.  
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LABELS  
of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr Justice Phang to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.  
And on the 30th of the same month, for  
SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES  
bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOU was sentenced by the Suburban Magistrate's Court, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.  
CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMAY'S STORES, under CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S name, will be liable to the like punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufacturers of Messrs Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

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